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provided between the molded bodies. Each molded body includes a first side and a second side, which is opposite to the first side. The first side contacts the heat exchanger. A plurality of flat hydrogen passages are formed in the interior of the housing to face the second sides of the associated molded bodies. The structure of the HM reservoir is thus simple. Further, the molded bodies of the HM reservoir smoothly absorb hydrogen and smoothly release the same.

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the first paragraph on page 1 of the specification to read as follows:

a3
The present invention relates to reservoirs with hydrogen storage material for selectively storing and discharging hydrogen.

Please amend the second paragraph on page 1 of the specification to read as follows:

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Like solar energy, hydrogen energy is now widely known as clean energy. However, to actually produce energy with hydrogen, easy storage and transportation of the substance is indispensable. Hydrogen storage material (hereinafter referred to as "HM"), which is, for example, an alloy, is considered as a solution to this problem. HM absorbs hydrogen to become a hydride at a certain pressure and at a certain temperature and releases hydrogen at a different pressure and at a different temperature. HM is used as a hydrogen supply in hydrogen engines and fuel cells, which are now under development. Likewise, heat pumps that use HM are now being developed. More specifically, the heat pumps use exothermic reaction and endothermic reaction caused by HM. The exothermic reaction takes place when HM absorbs hydrogen, and the endothermic reaction takes place when HM releases hydrogen.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2 of the specification to read as follows:

as
It is thus preferred that a reservoir with hydrogen storage material (hereinafter referred to as "HM reservoir") includes a heat exchanger. The heat exchanger allows HM to operate smoothly. Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 6-193996 describes an HM reservoir shown in Fig. 8. The HM reservoir includes an outer housing 50 and an inner housing 51. The inner housing 51 accommodates a heat exchanger 54. The heat exchanger 54 includes a heat pipe 52 and a plurality of fins 53, which are aligned along the heat pipe 52. Each space between adjacent fins 53 is filled with HM powder (not shown). Hydrogen gas is supplied to the interior of the inner housing 51 through a hydrogen pipe 55. The gas is discharged to the exterior of the inner housing 51 through the hydrogen pipe 55.

Please amend the third full paragraph on page 3 of the specification to read as follows:

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Accordingly, it is an objective of the present invention to provide a reservoir with hydrogen storage material that has a simple structure and enables the hydrogen storage material to smoothly absorb hydrogen and smoothly release the same.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 of the specification to read as follows:

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To achieve the foregoing and other objectives and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, the invention provides a reservoir for storing hydrogen that includes a housing and a molded body accommodated in the housing. The molded body is formed by compressing a hydrogen storage material powder. The molded body causes exothermic reaction when absorbing hydrogen and causes endothermic reaction when releasing hydrogen. The molded body has a first side and a second side opposite to the first side. The reservoir also includes a heat medium passage formed in the interior of the